A Comprehensive Study of Inclusive Urban Development and Planning: Integrating Sustainable Development Goals to Unauthorized Colonies in Delhi NCR

SHORT SYNOPSIS

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by

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Certificate

I hereby declare that the short synopsis Title **"A Comprehensive Study of Inclusive Urban Development and Planning: Integrating Sustainable Development Goals to Unauthorized Colonies in Delhi NCR"** being submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Management Studies under the School of Leadership and Management of Manav Rachna International Institute of Research & Studies, Faridabad during the academic year 2023-24. It is a bona fide record of original work carried out under the supervision of Dr. Soma Arora and has not been submitted in full or part to any other university or institute for a degree or diploma. Further, it is certified that the short synopsis is plagiarism-free, and proof has been submitted.

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Abstract

This study investigates UN SDG 11 dynamics in NCT of Delhi informal settlements, emphasizing social cohesion, community initiatives, and government interventions. Existing literature underscores social cohesion's importance but lacks specific insights into challenges in unauthorized Indian colonies. This study addresses these gaps, emphasizing the need for comprehensive studies. This contribution lies in its focused exploration of UN SDG 11 within unauthorized Indian colonies, offering insights into housing, infrastructure, social cohesion, and resilience dynamics.

The primary goal is to understand the dynamics of UN SDG 11, comprehensively assess safe and affordable housing, participate in urban planning and accessibility, explore social cohesion, evaluate government initiatives, and investigate legal aspects. Using a mixed-methods approach, this study employs structured surveys for quantitative data, in-depth interviews, and focus group discussions for qualitative insights, ensuring equal representation across various colonies through a group-based sampling technique.

Anticipated outcomes encompass a thorough understanding of UN SDG 11 dynamics, identification of critical challenges and governance issues, evaluation of government initiatives, and insights into social cohesion dynamics. The research aims to inform targeted policies for sustainable urban development.

Keywords: *Resilience, Social Cohesion, Sustainable Urban Development & Planning Unauthorized Colonies, UNSDG 11.*

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1. Introduction

The significance of social cohesion in urban development extends beyond its recognition in global frameworks like the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In addition to emphasizing life enhancement in urban settlements, these goals underscore the intrinsic link between resilience, social cohesion, and sustainable development. A pivotal objective within the SDGs is formulating strategic plans to foster resilience. A group-based sampling method will be used for cohesive communities. This goal aligns with the enduring Commission on (Environment and Development, 1987). The report emphasizes the transformative power of sustainable development when it directly addresses the basic requirements of every individual and opens avenues for a better life.

These fundamental needs span a spectrum of crucial elements, encompassing basic amenities and adequate facilities such as food, energy, housing, sanitation, clean water, efficient transportation, and accessible healthcare facilities. The interconnectedness of these needs is magnified within informal urban settlements, where the absence of comprehensive planning often exacerbates the challenges faced by residents (Holden et al., 2014).

The global landscape of urbanization witnesses an intricate interplay of challenges, nowhere more evident than in the proliferation of informal settlements. While the initial introduction touched upon the prevalence of informal settlements in developing urban areas, it is crucial to delve deeper into the nuanced dynamics that characterize these marginalized spaces (Hassan, 2012). Informal settlements, often manifested in slums, jhuggis, jhopris, and unauthorized colonies, are emblematic of the struggles faced by urban migrants seeking better opportunities in the face of limited resources (Naceur, 2013).

Informal settlements are not just physical manifestations of housing inadequacies; they represent complex ecosystems shaped by many factors. The growth of these settlements is intricately tied to rapid urbanization driven by a surge in population, coupled with the inability of urban infrastructure to keep pace with escalating demands (United Nations, 2023). These settlements become the coping mechanisms for a specific demographic – those who migrate from rural areas to urban centers in search of escape from poverty, improved educational prospects, and livelihood

opportunities. While responding to aspirations for a better life, the resulting urban migration often confronts individuals with the harsh reality of inadequate housing affordability (Hassan, 2012).

Housing affordability for this specific segment of society becomes a persistent challenge, propelling the emergence of informal settlements as a seemingly immediate solution (Naceur, 2013). However, these settlements, though providing shelter, are often characterized by a need for more basic amenities such as sanitation, clean water, and proper healthcare facilities (Hassan, 2012). Initially drawn by the promise of a place to call home, the dwellers soon grapple with the realization of drawbacks and insufficiencies that haunt their day-to-day lives.

This phenomenon, in turn, gives rise to multifaceted challenges within the settlements. Disputes among community members, grievances against governmental bodies, conflicts with land-owning agencies, and the struggle for fundamental rights have become recurrent themes (Lombard & Rakodi, 2016). The social fabric of these settlements is woven with complexities, reflecting the intersection of socio-economic factors that demand holistic attention.

Informal settlements, ubiquitous in developing urban areas, are a direct consequence of population growth and the increasing demands prompting rural-to-urban migration. This demographic shift is fueled by aspirations to escape poverty, access better education, and secure sustainable livelihoods. However, the affordability of suitable housing becomes a persistent hurdle for this specific segment of society, giving rise to various large-scale informal settlements such as slums, jhuggis, jhopris, and unauthorized colonies. While these affordable housing solutions may offer immediate relief, they frequently need more essential amenities, failing to meet the holistic needs of the community (Hassan, 2012; Naceur, 2013).

As inhabitants settle into these makeshift communities, the initial relief transforms into awareness of their daily lives' drawbacks and deficiencies. This realization initiates a cascade of issues, leading to disputes among community members, governmental bodies, land-owning agencies, and other stakeholders. The dynamics within these settlements are further complicated by the intricate web of socio-economic factors, which demands nuanced attention in urban development and planning arenas (Lombard & Rakodi, 2016).

Within this comprehensive backdrop of challenges, unauthorized colonies emerge as critical focal points demanding immediate attention and innovative solutions (United Nations, 2023). Within urban development and planning, informal settlements, mainly unauthorized colonies, emerge as critical areas requiring immediate focus (United Nations, 2023). The comprehensive exploration within this study aims not only to highlight these challenges but also to propose an integrated approach that aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987). By addressing the multifaceted nature of these challenges and incorporating sustainable development principles, this research aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse, envisioning a future where unauthorized colonies are not only recognized but also integral contributors to a more resilient and inclusive urban landscape.

2. Literature Review and Research Gaps

United Nations (2023), in its report titled “Rescuing UN SDG 11 for a Resilient Urban Planet,” discusses how community cohesion leads to urban resilience and how it has the potential to achieve UNSDG 11 targets in informal settlements. The authors study how social cohesiveness is a key driving element for building long-lasting resilience in urban areas. The study mentions the importance of basic facilities like housing, infrastructure, and community well-being in informal settlements but also highlights the complex relationships between social cohesiveness and the accomplishment of UN SDG 11 goals.

It states that there is a strong interconnection between these elements of basic urban infrastructural and municipal empties in the informal settlements, the satisfaction among the community, social cohesion, UN SDG 11, and urban resilience; the study establishes a strong groundwork and calls for more detailed research by stressing into the critical interplay of the aspects mentioned above of urban developments and planning in creating resilient urban environments and underlining how it can act as a catalyst for constructive change in informal settlements.

Dobson (2017), in the paper titled "Community-driven Pathways for Implementation of Global Urban Resilience Goals," explores the impact of community participation in achieving sustainable development goals concerning urban development and planning. The community-based approaches have been proven beneficial not just concerning urban development but also in the sphere of environment and conservation. With the community's support, the decision-making process becomes more impactful as the decision reaches the governing bodies in a way that highlights the importance of local knowledge and active participation in urban planning processes. The study also offers insights into how communities and the residents of informal settlements together can become crucial to realize and collectively achieve the objectives of the global urban resilience movement. The study provides the ever-increasing importance of viewpoints of the voices of the local community and also calls for a framework for comprehending the complex dynamics that support the realization of UN SDG 11 in informal settlements.

United Nations (2016), in its report titled “Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient, and Sustainable (UN SDG 11)," investigates the association between urban sustainable goal development and its interlinkages with the social fabric. The study seeks to establish the

relationship between societal cohesiveness and its ability to bring about more inclusive, participative, proactive, and secure sustainable urban development. The study strongly emphasizes the importance of societal unity and its capacity to build resilient communities and sustainable human settlements in developing urban areas. The study builds strong cases to understand a more intricate web of dynamics between community participation and UNSDG11 and how they can act as a catalyst for creating strong, resilient, inclusive, safe, and long-lasting urban environments in the time to come.

Siciliano (2014), in the article "Integrating Adaptive Governance and Participatory Multicriteria Methods: A Framework for Climate Adaptation Governance," discusses the impact of participative governance and its ability to achieve sustainable development targets for urban communities, focusing on urban informal settlements. The study suggests a participative multicriteria approach, including parameters like cohesiveness, safety, and security measurement among the community, decision-making, and participation in governance activities to ensure the smoothness of urban development processes. This study highlights the urgent need for participative governance in developing urban settlements to ensure that urban environments are effectively adapted to climate problems. The study further emphasizes the critical need for inclusive decision-making in urban development planning and processes. The study concludes that a more comprehensive and participative approach can promote resilience and sustainability. This can be made possible by understanding and addressing the multidimensional and intricate dynamics of informal settlements within the larger context of UN SDG 11.

Sebastián-López & de Miguel González (2020), in the article titled "Education on Sustainable Development Goals: Geographical Perspectives for Gender Equality in Sustainable Cities and Communities" study in detail the few essential approaches to achieve the sustainable development goal 11 targets concerning the urban informal settlements. The study emphasizes the urgent need for social cohesion and gender equality in the context of urban informal settlements. The study's foundation addresses the dual priorities in bringing about sustainable urban development to improve gender equality and community cohesiveness. The study mentioned how social cohesiveness about gender equality contributes to the overall goals of UN SDG 11. For a similar purpose, the study calls for crucial community empowerment to foster sustainable urbanization, cities, and the neglected parts of the urban area, i.e., informal settlements. The authors suggest that

to analyze the complex mechanisms influencing the accomplishment of UN SDG 11 indicators, a strong notion of gender equality within the larger social cohesion framework needs to be added. The notion will further add to the larger conversation on the significance of gender-inclusive social cohesion in informal settlements by establishing a framework for comprehending the role of community empowerment in fostering sustainable and inclusive urban settings.

Bhatkal & Lucci (2015), in the report titled "Community-Driven Developments in the Slums: Thailand's Experience," underscore the insights from the experiences in Thailand and the implication for the locally driven methods for the integration of Sustainable Development Goal (UN SDG) 11 within informal settlements. The study explores the strength of community-based projects as a driving force in changing slums and concludes the broader global applicability of these kinds of projects. The study further highlights the importance of case-specific efforts that can be put forward with the community's support and can also serve as a strategy for promoting sustainable urban development worldwide. The study elucidates that encouraging the community to drive locally important projects needs a comprehensive plan and a will of participation among the members to elucidate the complex processes underpinning community-driven initiatives' effectiveness in addressing the issues raised by informal settlements. The findings of this study lead to an essential debate about the importance of community-driven strategies for achieving sustainable development goals by laying the foundation for understanding how case-specific initiatives can benefit and transform local boundaries to make a meaningful impact on a global scale.

Mieg & Töpfer (2012), in the book "Institutional and Social Innovation for Sustainable Urban Development," elaborate on the crucial ties between the United Nations' sustainable development goals and how social cohesion can help achieve the outcomes outlined in the goals. The study calls for innovation and institutional preparedness at the regional, national, and global levels to explore possibilities for institutional and social innovation for sustainable urban development, which can further serve as the foundation for achieving SDGs. The study showcases how social fabric ties are crucial in community empowerment and favorably impact urban growth in several areas, including housing, infrastructure, and the community's well-being. The study necessitates understanding and comprehending the intricate relationships between achieving UN SDG 11 goals and social cohesiveness. The study also provided a detailed knowledge of how a community and

its relationship with its members can act as a catalyst for positive change in urban settlements, adding to the larger goal of the critical role that social cohesiveness plays in sustainable urban development.

Surya, Saleh, and Abubakar (2019), in the study titled "The Inter/Transdisciplinary Framework for Urban Governance Intervention in the Egyptian Informal Settlements," states that it is central to put the discussion that navigates and places the Sustainable development goals at the center of improving lives in informal settlements. Taking Makassar City's Panakkukang District as a case study, it examines the suitability of informal settlements, their governance, and the community's economic empowerment. The study emphasizes the revolutionary impact of community-based initiatives for achieving sustainable and resilient urban growth in such settlements. The study also devises a multidirectional framework for better governance and various tailored interventions that can improve community empowerment within the informal settlement environment. The study's analysis puts informal settlements at the center of sustainable development goal projects and promotes an understanding of how empowered people may bring about good change.

Vertigans & Gibson (2020), in the study titled "Breaking the Cycle: Examining the Impact of Poverty on Health, Education, and Society in Urban India" establishes the link between breaking the cycle of poverty through building community resilience through social cohesion in informal settlements. The study explores how poverty can have a long-lasting impact on the community. It suggests that if poverty is addressed through the communities acting as catalysts, it can disrupt the cycle of poverty. The study further states how societal cohesiveness can facilitate opportunities for socio-economic empowerment and just and equitable urban development, which aligns with Sustainable Development's goals. The study strongly advocates the complex relationship between urban poverty alleviation, socio-economic empowerment, and social cohesion. The study adds to a thorough knowledge of how strong communities can be essential in establishing favorable paths for people living in informal settlements, which is in line with the larger discourse on sustainable development goals and urban poverty alleviation in the context of urban India.

Barnes & Sawhney (2021), in the study titled "Planning for Informal Settlements in India," interrogates the issues and challenges that informal settlements face, mainly focusing on the

Bhowapur ragpickers colony of New Delhi. The study analysis finds out that these colonies suffered from severe socio-economic deprivations with things like underprivileged living conditions, reliance on informal ways of employment, and marginalized populations. The study further explores the impact of various government interventions, such as the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY), in uplifting these communities and bringing them to the forefront. There is an urgent need to devise a detailed intervention strategy for urban planning, taking into account the social repercussions on communities that are dealt with by government programs as they still shape nuanced urban planning. In the case of such urban settlements, inclusive development strategies that can effectively address the more comprehensive socioeconomic facets of inhabitants' lives, in addition to physical infrastructure upgrades, are needed. The study enunciates that including the local population in formulating public policy and planning has become crucial to guarantee the feasibility of local economies and communities, especially in light of India's continuing urbanization trend.

Bhide (2021), in the article titled Informal Settlements, the Emerging Response to COVID, and the Imperative of Transforming the Narrative," talks about various challenges that unauthorized colonies in India face ranging from several complex problems such as including acute service shortages, displacement susceptibility, and safety and security concerns in these settlements. The study attaches importance to the difficulties that the residents of these colonies encounter in their day-to-day lives, especially in steering the stigmas associated with illegality and invasion, which lead to disputed rights and citizenship. The study further discussed the governance concerns and the various attempts made by governments to uplift these communities in the past and present and their impact on the socioeconomic status of the inhabitants. By utilizing insights from the source material, the study provides a comprehensive understanding of the challenges in informal settlements, with a particular emphasis on the Indian context. This framework provides a basis for future research into tactics and policies to address residents' complex problems in informal settlements, paving the way for potentially revolutionary change and better living conditions.

Ishtiyaq & Kumar (2010), in the article titled "Typology of Informal Settlements and Distribution of Slums in the NCT of Delhi," critically examines the broader picture of urban settlements, distinguishing between formal and informal settlements. It mainly focuses on the National Capital

Territory (NCT) of Delhi. The study outlines the distinctions between two sets of elements in urban areas today, showcasing the aspects of planning and governance that make them different. These two elements of planning and governance can lead to the formation and elements of various sorts of urban areas and, with time, their rise. The study further delves deeper into the nitty gritty of lifestyle, services, and standard of living in informal settlements, offering perceptions of the socioeconomic circumstances and difficulties that locals encounter. This viewpoint comprehensively explains the dynamics in Delhi's urban setting. This preliminary work provides a valuable starting point for future investigations into interventions and policies related to urban planning to address the challenges posed by informal settlements in Delhi.

Salman Kavish (2021), in the article titled "Quality of Life in Informal Settlements: Basic Sanitation 'A Luxury,'" critically examines the issues that are a common sight in unauthorized colonies of India. These issues include general hygienic conditions, lack of infrastructural facilities, lack of building norms, lack of drinking water facilities, and lack of standard of living. The study draws attention to the problem that the residents face and also focuses attention on the inability of the residents to address these issues because these colonies have become a political issue. The study emphasizes the immediate need to improve the living conditions of these settlements and the residents who live in informal settlements, especially the enhanced sanitation services and civic facilities. In addition, the study explores the vast array of issues associated with poor sanitation in the colonies, including poor waste disposal, limited access to potable water, and the general effect on the populace's living level. The analysis covers the broader outcomes and impact on the living standards of the people residing in these communities and the immediate issues about cleanliness. This study helps comprehend the basis for future research on interventions and targeted policies that hopefully address these issues and level up the conversation about enhancing the standard of living in informal settlements.

Sehkhani (2020), in the article titled "Examining the Informality in Urban Informal Settlements – Evidence from Kapashera," states how the formation of informal settlements has become a global phenomenon due to the rise in population as well as increased migration from rural to urban areas. Along with the formation of unauthorized colonies come the increased planning and development challenges that we see in unauthorized colonies today, such as poor housing, inadequate amenities,

and precarious living circumstances. The study presents various cases from across the globe that need replanning and redevelopment to achieve the inclusion listed in the United Nations' goals. They give the example of a similar urban settlement, i.e., Kapashera, situated on the Delhi-Gurgaon border. The study highlights the various governance and policy attitudes that have still been unable to bring about change in this area and that urban informality still coexists in such areas. The study draws attention to the particular case of Kapashera and provides information about the difficulties those residing near the Delhi–Gurgaon border face. The study presents a comprehensive overview of various aspects of informality, the global view of informal settlements, and the abundant difficulties faced in the case of these settlements. The study also guides inclusive policy and governance methods in these types of settlements.

Satpati (2019), in the article " Development and Management of Informal Settlements in Delhi, India," necessitates a comprehensive and detailed analysis of the study of the rise and growth of unauthorized colonies and the types of deficiencies they bring to the inhabitants. The deficiencies outlined in the study related to unauthorized colonies are the sporadic development of buildings without regard for building norms, infrastructural inadequacy, safety, basic amenities, roads and transport, health care, etc. The article also necessitates the importance of community ownership and participation in overcoming these issues and offers a crucial tactic for successful development in unofficial regions. The study explores the efforts made by the governing bodies and the various processes adopted in Delhi's autonomous colonies, delving into their particular setting. The study covers crucial aspects like development, management, and infrastructure in the context of unauthorized colonies. Also, it offers a detailed overview of the problems faced by the NCT of Delhi's unauthorized colonies, as well as the solutions suggested for their growth and administration.

Shirgaokar & Rumbach (2018), in the study titled "Investigating Housing Tenures beyond Homeownership: A Study of Informal Settlements in Kolkata, India," highlights the issues related to land-owning and renting in unauthorized colonies in India. There are two ways to this case; buying land in unauthorized countries could be a more straightforward process than buying houses under government-sponsored schemes, but after the land or house is purchased, the residents start to suffer on account of getting essential services and civic amenities. The study emphasizes how

renting these properties could benefit the migrant population as they find this procedure less cumbersome and easier. However, the study suggests that the process is easy and less complicated. However, the land owner or the local government should make sure that after the land or house is sold out, the residents or inhabitants at least get access to necessities. For this, the study emphasizes that to effectively increase household well-being overall, renters' and leaders' policies must be specifically tailored to their needs, in addition to housing improvements. The study lists nuances in household attributes like size and immigration status, providing insight into how these things have affected housing preferences and the general well-being of the inhabitants in unauthorized colonies. To ensure the houses or lands satisfy the various needs of people living in unauthorized colonies, the government and the landowner need to promote better well-being and sustainable development, for which further research into policies and interventions is needed.

Kamalipour (2020), in the study titled "Improvising Places: The Fluidity of Space in Informal Settlements," studies the informal settlements and their complexity with particular reference to Pune's informal settlements. The studies show that these settlements face complex problems and need gradual adjustments to cope with the burgeoning challenges related to the flexibility of spaces, facilities, and government interventions. The study recommends planning a detailed and action-oriented intervention for such settlements, considering crucial elements such as community involvement and larger global targets such as sustainability. The study explores the problems associated with increased urbanization. It examines how both sectors of the economy, i.e., public and private, can jointly interact and act on issues related to unauthorized colonies in India. This will assist in achieving the larger goal of the United Nations' sustainable development and will also bring about socioeconomic and spatial advancement and stability in the unauthorized colonies in India,

The following research gaps and scope for further research were found during the literature review:

1. From the literature, it is evident that a detailed analysis of unauthorized colonies in Delhi is required to understand to what extent social cohesion helps achieve UN SDG 11 and offers solutions to improve civic facilities in these colonies.
2. The previous research has focussed on the complexity of informal settlements, the pressing need for better living circumstances, and the function of inclusive planning.

However, there is a scarcity of research that addresses these challenges, particularly concerning community involvement and alignment with UNSDG11 in Delhi.

3. From the literature, it is evident that fostering equitable and sustainable urban development in the context of Delhi's unauthorized colonies requires a comprehensive understanding of these settlements, including their legal, planning, and socioeconomic aspects.

4. Description of Broad Area

The current study investigates the challenges and dynamics of resilient urban dwellings and social cohesion in select unauthorized colonies of Delhi.

Resilient Urban Dwellings: Resilient urban dwellings, as discussed in the academic literature on urban planning, sustainability, and resilience, are housing structures and living environments designed to withstand and adapt to various shocks, stresses, and disruptions. These include natural disasters, climate change, economic challenges, and social disturbances (Satterthwaite et al., 2020). The focus is ensuring residents' safety, well-being, and continued functionality in adversity. These dwellings are crucial components of urban resilience and are constructed and managed with a long-term perspective.

Social Cohesion: On the other hand, social cohesion pertains to the degree of connectedness and mutual support among individuals and communities within a society. It involves shared values, trust, and a sense of belonging among community members. Social cohesion contributes to societal stability and well-being through positive social interactions, cooperation, and the ability to work together despite differences (Putnam R. D., 2000; Kearns, A., & Forrest, R., 2000).

The current study focuses on unauthorized colonies in Delhi, characterized by issues such as inadequate civic amenities, lack of basic facilities, legal uncertainties related to ownership rights, and the impact of government programs. The study aims to understand the interplay of various factors within these urban informal settlements, including resilience, community participation, social cohesion, and UNSDG 11 dynamics.

The research will center on two select unauthorized colonies in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, aiming to fill existing gaps in the literature. These gaps include the need for more

comprehensive studies on unauthorized colonies in Delhi, hindering the development of novel solutions to improve civic amenities and overall quality of life in these urban dwellings. The study addresses these gaps by examining the resilience and impact of social cohesion on achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 and by providing insights into the complexities of informal settlements in Delhi. The goal is to contribute valuable insights to enhance living conditions in these urban areas.

Problem Statement

This study aims to evaluate the progress and challenges in meeting the targets outlined in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 11 for resilient and inclusive dwellings in cities within the National Capital Territory of Delhi. It focuses on understanding the interplay of social cohesion factors, including community participation, interpersonal trust, cooperation, and residents' sense of safety and security, particularly within unauthorized colonies. Additionally, the research examines the effectiveness of governmental efforts in addressing issues faced by unauthorized colonies, emphasizing their alignment with UNSDG 11 parameters. Furthermore, the study investigates the planning aspects of unauthorized colonies, delving into the causes, growth patterns, and variations in the quality of life experienced by residents. The findings aim to contribute valuable insights for evidence-based policymaking, urban planning, and sustainable development practices in the complex urban landscape of Delhi.

5. Research Objectives

1. To understand the extent to which the targets outlined in the United Nations sustainable development goals (UNSDG 11) are being met in the National Capital Territory of Delhi for resilient, inclusive dwellings in cities.
2. To analyze social cohesion factors such as community participation, interpersonal trust cooperation, and feeling of safety and security within unauthorized colonies in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.
3. To evaluate the efforts made by the government of Delhi to address the issues faced by unauthorized colonies and their effectiveness in addressing key parameters outlined in UN SDG 11

4. To evaluate the urban planning aspects affecting unauthorized colonies in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, focusing on growth and quality of life.

6. Research Methodology

6.1 Research design

A mixed-method approach will be adopted to comprehensively explore factors such as inadequate facilities, social cohesion, SDGs, and the effectiveness of government programs within unauthorized colonies in Delhi.

Quantitative data

A structured questionnaire will be prepared to collect the data for variables such as social cohesion, housing conditions, access to essential services, and community well-being for the residents of unauthorized colonies. Official data will also be taken from the relevant government reports on housing schemes and development initiatives, which will then be analyzed to determine their impact on SDG targets.

Qualitative Phase

In-depth interviews will be conducted with community members, various groups, and administrators to acquire qualitative perspectives on the social interactions, governance concerns, and difficulties unauthorized colonies face. A focus group discussion with residents will be organized to investigate community perspectives, social cohesion, and aspirations, adding a qualitative layer to the research.

6.2 Research area

More than a third of Delhi's population lives in areas officially designated as unauthorized colonies (UACs), which the government considers illegal. These settlements, built in violation of zoning regulations and Delhi's Master Plans, face legal challenges in land transfer and inadequate service provisioning. The government has tried to regularize these colonies, but residents' experiences and the implications of regularization continue to be a significant concern; Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi (2014). As of January 2022, approximately 40 lakh Delhi residents lived in

unauthorized colonies. Furthermore, without approved building plans, these colonies face additional issues such as haphazard growth, a lack of public amenities and social infrastructure, unsafe structures, and unsanitary conditions.

For the comprehensive study addressing the UN SDG 11 targets within unauthorized colonies in the NCT of Delhi, two colonies (one from a low-income group, Sangam Vihar, Asia's largest unauthorized colony, and another from a high-income group, Sainik Farm) were strategically identified based on the study's outlined research objectives.

6.3 Criteria for Selection

Inclusion Criteria:

Unauthorized colonies with a diverse population (from low-income and high-income groups) are suitable for studying social cohesion because they face challenges related to inadequate infrastructure, essential services, and legal uncertainties.

Exclusion Criteria:

Colonies without significant challenges related to infrastructure, services, or legal uncertainties.

The rationale for choosing Sangam Vihar

Sangam Vihar's status as Asia’s largest agglomeration of unauthorized colonies makes it a fitting example for studying UN SDG 11 targets, social cohesion, and the impact of government initiatives. It represents complexities in infrastructure, services, legal uncertainties, and political dynamics, aligning with the study's objectives.

The rationale for choosing Sainik Farm

Sainik Farms in South Delhi is under scrutiny for its affluent status, making it a perfect fit for the current SDG 11 targets and government impact study. The Delhi High Court’s questioning of categorization (Banka, 2023) aligns with the current study’s focus on understanding the complexities in infrastructure, services, and legal uncertainties. Sainik Farms' unique situation

provides insights into the interplay of political dynamics and the impact of government initiatives on an affluent unauthorized colony, aligning well with the study's objectives.

6.4 Sampling technique

A group-based sampling method will be used to capture the socioeconomic diversity within these settlements. This approach involves careful grouping based on socioeconomic status, ensuring a nuanced representation of both low- and high-income strata. Equal opportunities for the selection of specific unauthorized colonies, taking into account their distinct challenges, will be achieved through random sampling within each stratum.

The choice of Sangam Vihar, which represents a low-income group, and Sainik Farms, which is being scrutinized for its affluent status, demonstrates the efficacy of this sampling technique. This strategic approach allows for a thorough examination of social cohesion, infrastructure challenges, critical services, and legal ambiguities within unauthorized colonies, resulting in a precise and case-specific understanding. The colonies chosen represent a wide range of conditions, challenges, and socioeconomic backgrounds, which will aid in the generalizability of the findings.

The table below demonstrates the importance of group-based sampling in the current study:

Table 1: Overview of sampling technique

Purpose	To capture diverse socio-economic dimensions in UAC
Two Group Study	Low-income and High-income unauthorized colonies
Grouping Factors	Socio-economic status
Group specific Sampling	Ensures equal chance for every colony within a stratum
Sample Size Determination	Careful consideration of statistical significance using the formula given.
Sample Sets	Sangam Vihar (Low-income) and Sainik Farms (High-income)
Rationale	Representative insights into social cohesion, infrastructure challenges, essential services, and legal uncertainties within unauthorized colonies
Benefits	Precision, representativeness, and generalizability of findings

6.5 Sample size

A Sampling method will be employed to capture socio-economic diversity within unauthorized colonies in Delhi. The formula used for calculating the sample size (S) is

$$S = \frac{z^2 \text{ x } N \text{ x } P \text{ x } (1\text{-}P)}{e^2 \text{ x } N + z^2 \text{ x } P \text{ x } (1\text{-}P)}$$

Where,

S= sample size

z= standardized value that corresponds to the confidence level, for 95% confidence value, z= 1.96

N= the population size

P= the population proportion (assumed to be .50)

e= the degree of accuracy expressed as a proportion (0.05)

$$S = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times 2797849 \times 0.50 \times (1-0.50)}{(0.05)^2 \times 2797849 + (1.96)^2 \times 0.50 \times (1-0.50)}$$

$$S = 384.11 \approx 385$$

Rounding up, the estimated sample size for one population becomes 385. Hence, a sample of 200 respondents will be chosen for each colony (Sangam Vihar and Sainik Farms), resulting in a total sample size of 400.

6.6 Data Analysis

The data will be analyzed using the appropriate statistical tools, such as Microsoft Excel ToolPak. Statistical techniques such as the percentage method, cross-tabulation, and Chi-square test, as well as advanced methods like ANOVA, were used for group studies.

7. Expected Outcome of the Research

This research thoroughly examines the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 11 dynamics within unauthorized colonies in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, focusing on the unique context of India. By delving into the intricate dynamics of these informal settlements, the study aims to identify critical challenges and governance issues specific to the Indian context, shedding light on the complexities of achieving resilient and inclusive urban dwellings as outlined by UNSDG 11. Moreover, the research will play a pivotal role in evaluating the effectiveness of

government-led development initiatives that address the issues faced by unauthorized colonies. Through a nuanced exploration, the study seeks to uncover insights into the resilience of these urban dwellings and the interplay of social cohesion factors within urban planning and development, providing a deeper understanding of the socio-economic fabric in these settlements. Ultimately, the findings of this study are poised to contribute valuable insights to policymakers, urban planners, and stakeholders, facilitating informed decision-making and fostering sustainable development practices in the challenging landscape of unauthorized colonies in Delhi.

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates UN SDG 11 dynamics in NCT of Delhi informal settlements, emphasizing social cohesion, community initiatives, and government interventions. Existing literature underscores social cohesion's importance but lacks specific insights into challenges in unauthorized Indian colonies. This study addresses these gaps, emphasizing the need for comprehensive studies. This contribution lies in its focused exploration of UN SDG 11 within unauthorized Indian colonies, offering insights into housing, infrastructure, social cohesion, and resilience dynamics.

The primary goal is to understand the dynamics of UN SDG 11, comprehensively assess safe and affordable housing, participate in urban planning and accessibility, explore social cohesion, evaluate government initiatives, and investigate legal aspects. Using a mixed-methods approach, this study employs structured surveys for quantitative data, in-depth interviews, and focus group discussions for qualitative insights, ensuring equal representation across various colonies through a group-based sampling technique.

Anticipated outcomes encompass a thorough understanding of UN SDG 11 dynamics, identification of critical challenges and governance issues, evaluation of government initiatives, and insights into social cohesion dynamics. The research aims to inform targeted policies for sustainable urban development.

Keywords: Unauthorized Colonies, Resilience, Social Cohesion, UNSDG 11, Sustainable Urban Development & Planning

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